The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXXII — October 5, 1953 — NUMBER 1

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Baseball Makes a Hit in Korea—A budding Oriental Mickey Mantle reaches for a high one as Marine Sergeant Calogero calls balls and strikes. Batter, catcher, and onlookers lost their parents during the Korean War, now live in the Dong Kwang Orphanage in Pusan (Bulletin No. 1).

U. S. MARINE CORPS, OFFICIAL, SSGT. MARTIN RILEY

"Korea is so hilly if you set a marble down anywhere, I don't think it would stop rolling till it plunked into the sea."

"Thousands of kids and their parents trooped to Chang Duk Palace in Seoul for the cherry blossoms. Their laughing and carrying on seemed strange in a country torn by war. But the mothers were realists. They took off the kids' shoes to save wear and tear while they played."

"Smartest thing I saw was where families behind enemy lines would get ahold of two radios. They'd turn one on full blast to the communist station and then crowd around the other which was tuned in low and listen to the American broadcast."

"The guys in my outfit took one look at those goose-pimpled, ragged kids around our base and one of 'em wrote home to Springfield, Missouri, to his aunt and uncle. The local paper put on a drive and shipped about three-quarters of a ton of sweaters, shoes, gloves."

Island of True Friends—"The island we took our poor orphans to was just a barren rib in the sea, so unimportant that nobody had ever bothered to name it. But the kids did. They call it Chin Oo Do, which means 'Island of True Friends'."

"Will the Koreans remember us GI's? Things got broken and smashed and burned. But we tried to mend what we could and to blot the tears off at least a few grimy cheeks (illustration, cover).

Mending is still the big job ahead. For the last eight years Korea has been a land divided. Three of those years were filled with the horror of modern war. Yet until half a century ago Korea was one of the world's most independent, unified, and stable nations.

When the industrial north was split from the agricultural south by the 38th-parallel division in 1945, Korea's economic life line was severed. No longer could power, lumber, minerals, and paper from the north be exchanged for south-grown rice.

The land holds highly strategic mineral reserves, largest known in the Far East outside Manchuria.

But four-fifths of Korea's people are farmers, committed to rice agriculture on fertile mountain slopes—mostly in the south. In 1940 the nation was the world's fourth-largest rice producer.

In 1950 Korea's population was just under 30,000,000, ranking 12th among the nations of the world, with two-thirds of the populace in the south. The entire peninsula is about one and one-half times as big as the State of Florida.

References—Korea appears on the National Geographic Society's map of China Coast and Korea. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "The GI and the Kids of Korea," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1953; "Roaming Korea South of the Iron Curtain," June, 1950; and "With the U. S. Army in Korea," June, 1947. *(The most recent 12 back issues of The Magazine at any given time may be obtained at a specially discounted price of 50¢ a copy. Earlier issues sell for 65¢ a copy through 1946; $1.00, 1930-1945; $2.00, 1912-1929. Write for prices of issues prior to 1912.)*

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 4, 1953, "Korean Truce Site Sees Prisoner Exchange"; and "Korea's Chorwon Hills Find Fire No Novelty," November 10, 1952.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
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UMI

U. S. MARINE CORPS, OFFICIAL, SGT. CURT GIESE

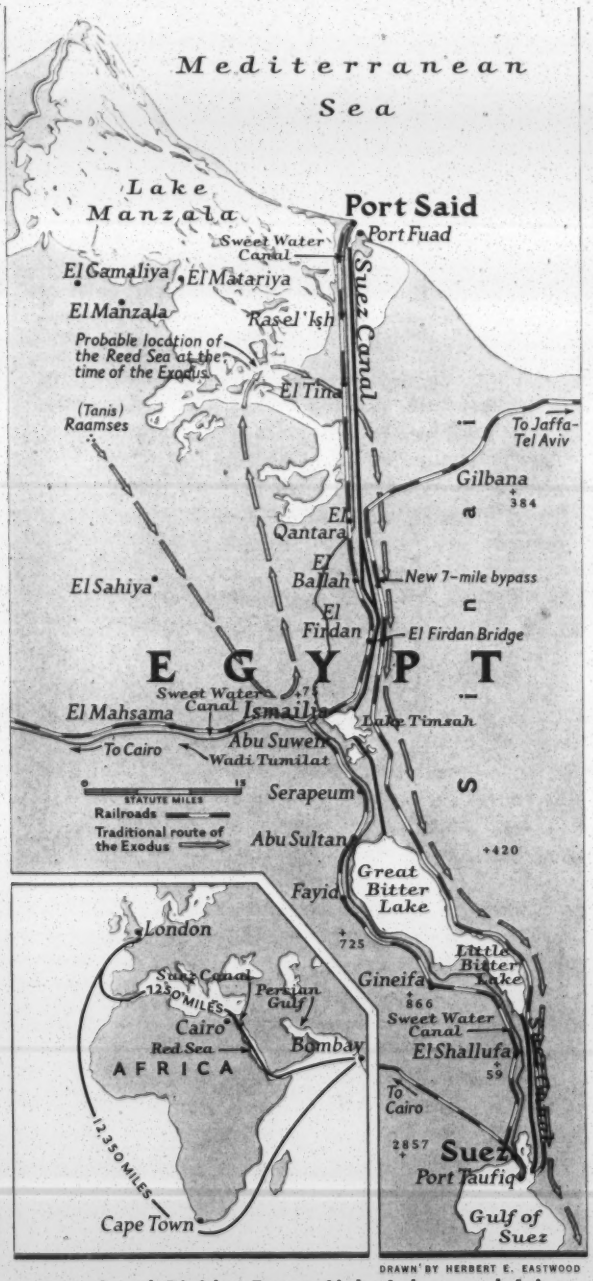
American Gift Brings Korean Grin—Men of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing collected 100,000 pounds of clothing and dug into their pockets for $18,000 to feed war-orphaned Korean kids. "Operation Kidlift" transported 50 starving children from the war zone in time to save their lives. Various American outfits took over the support of many orphanages and schools.

Bulletin No. 1, October 5, 1953

Truce Gives Korea Respite from War

HAPPY homecomings of freed prisoners of war are bringing a new knowledge and understanding of Korea. In typical GI phrases, the thankful men tell friends and family about the faraway land and people they came to know so well.

By the terms of a written contract the canal "is always to be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag."



Suez Canal Divides Egypt, Links Lakes, and Joins the Red Sea and Mediterranean

The Canal created two settlements, now important cities. On the western shore of Lake Timsah—a swamp before the canal was dug—stands Ismailia, named for Ismail Pasha who succeeded his uncle, Said Pasha, in 1863.

The other canal city, Port Said, marks the Mediterranean end (illustration, back cover). On the pedestal of a statue of De Lesseps appears the Frenchman's slogan for his great creation: *Aperire Terram Gentibus* (To Open the Earth to All Peoples). Port Said was named for the viceroy, Said Pasha.

Although Suez has been the center of heated dispute and actual shooting, its traffic has continued to flow on from sea to sea. De Lesseps' dream has been more than fulfilled during the decades since 1869 when the canal opened with the passage of an impressive fleet of 68 vessels, France's Empress Eugénie aboard the leading ship.

References—See also "The Spotlight Swings to Suez," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1952; and "The Suez Canal: Short Cut to Empires," November, 1935.

UMI

Suez Canal Is a Dream Come True

LONG-DRAWN-OUT discussions between British and Egyptians regarding the Suez Canal have been revolving around a "ditch in a desert."

The watery highway from Europe to the Far East was the brain child of a French consular official who served in the land of the pharaohs a century ago. His vision and diplomacy, and his fortunate use of horsemanship and macaroni resulted, almost directly, in a route that cut 5,000 miles off the path from Europe to the Orient.

While serving as French consul in Alexandria (later in Cairo), Ferdinand de Lesseps met Said, favorite son of Mohammed Ali, the viceroy. Egypt, then part of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire, was ruled for the sultan by Mohammed Ali, a Greek of Albanian ancestry. The sultan decreed that Mohammed Ali's descendants should be Egypt's hereditary rulers. This established the dynasty which ended with the baby King Fuad II (son of Farouk) when Egypt became a republic in June, 1953.

Young Said, inclined to be fat, was unhappy because his father insisted that he eat much less and exercise much more. De Lesseps gained Said's friendship by teaching him to ride like the Bedouins—the nomadic tribesmen of the Arabian desert noted for their horsemanship. By making duty a pleasure, the Frenchman won Said's gratitude. Even more to the young Egyptian's taste were the meals of hearty, filling macaroni which De Lesseps served to the hungry boy.

Makes Friends, and Influences a Ruler—A number of years later, in 1854, Said became viceroy of Egypt. De Lesseps' earlier kindnesses gave him influence with the young ruler. Said Pasha was interested in the Frenchman's dream of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, land bridge between Africa and Asia.

When Said Pasha signed an agreement allowing a canal to be built, De Lesseps, although neither financier nor engineer, planned construction of the waterway and raised much of the necessary money. Although many people made fun of the idea and did not believe he could succeed, De Lesseps actually did accomplish the great task he had set for himself.

The digging alone took ten years—from 1859 to 1869. The steamship age was just dawning and not even De Lesseps realized the importance of the canal. He thought that, at most, a few hundred ships a year would sail through his short cut to the Orient.

In 1952, records were broken when 12,168 vessels transited the sand-banked channel which stretches 100 miles from Mediterranean to Red Sea. These ships carried 86,000,000 tons of cargo through the 36-feet-deep canal which averages 198 feet in width.

Suez Traffic Doubles That of Panama—The Suez Canal handles more than twice as much traffic as does the Panama Canal. The only canal carrying greater tonnage is the Sault Ste. Marie (really two canals, and called "the Soo") connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron between Canada and the United States.

A board of 32 men has been running the Suez Canal, the majority French and British, with two Egyptians, one American, and one Dutch.

On the west coast of South America, mainland Chile almost doubles the State of California in size. Nitrates and copper are two of its most important exports. Wool and mutton are also shipped.

The Chilean islands of Juan Fernandez are often called Robinson Crusoe Islands. There Alexander Selkirk was marooned for four years, an adventure which inspired Daniel Defoe's classic story.

References—Countries of Latin America celebrating their independence in September appear on the Society's maps of Mexico and Central America, and South America.

For additional information, see "Experiment in International Living" (Mexico) in *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1953; "The Jungle Was My Home" (Brazil), November, 1952; "Lost Kingdom in Indian Mexico," October, 1952; "Jungle Jaunt on Amazon Headwaters" (Brazil), September, 1952; "Guatemala Revisited," October, 1947; "Land of the Painted Oxcarts" (Costa Rica), October, 1946; "To Market in Guatemala" (19 color photographs), July, 1945; "Coffee Is King in El Salvador," November, 1944; "Capital and Chief Seaport of Chile," October, 1944; "Honduran Highlights" (11 color photographs), March, 1942; and numerous earlier articles which are listed under the names of the countries in the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine*, which may be found in school or public libraries.

Siesta Interrupts Fiesta at Tzintzuntzan—These Mexican families rest between festival events in the shade of ancient olive trees. Ancestors of these modern Mexicans were Tarascan Indians who defended their empire against the Spaniards more than 400 years ago. Examples of handicrafts handed down for generations are the rolls of straw matting.

JUSTIN LOCKE

UMI

Bulletin No. 3, October 5, 1953

Latin American Birthdays Fall in September

EIGHT "Fourth of Julys" in a single month? Yes, it happens in Latin America.

September brought a little parade of independence day celebrations for Uncle Sam's good neighbors south of the Rio Grande. Brazil, the largest nation, started things off on September 7th. National birthdays came as quintuplets on the 15th, when El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua had their opportunity to do some simultaneous cheering. Next day Mexico hailed Miguel Hidalgo, fiery priest who rallied his followers to gain his country's freedom, while on the 18th Chile toasted the independence won by Bernardo O'Higgins.

Each of the countries can point to special and interesting distinctions, many not too well known.

Brazil is so large that the entire United States could almost be lost in its Amazon rain forests. The great river is 1,570 miles longer than the Mississippi. Brazilians speak Portuguese; Spanish is the tongue in the rest of South and Central America and Mexico.

In Costa Rica public education ranks so high that its countrymen often brag "We have more teachers than soldiers." About the size of West Virginia, Costa Rica was the first Central American country to produce bananas for export.

Volcano Serves as Timepiece—El Salvador boasts a natural lighthouse in Izalco volcano. The beacon erupts harmlessly almost exactly every eight minutes, day and night. Navigators rely on it in setting their course into the port of Acajutla. El Salvador, unlike its near-by sisters, has no Atlantic coast line. The Pacific Ocean forms its southern boundary. It is the smallest Central American republic, close to Maryland in size.

The first printing press to come to Central America was brought in 1660 to Antigua, the capital of Guatemala at that time. During Spanish rule this land the size of Pennsylvania was the seat of the Captaincy General that controlled all Central America, including Panama.

Honduras is slightly larger than Ohio. Its capital, Tegucigalpa, is named from an Indian word meaning "Silver Hill." Bananas are the chief Honduran export. The country also produces sarsaparilla, well known as the drink ordered by many a hero in Western stories.

Fish experts often journey to Nicaragua to study one of the wonders of the fish world—salt-water fish in fresh-water Lake Nicaragua. Ichthyologists are especially interested in the fresh-water shark which, to their knowledge, is found nowhere else in the world. About the size of Wisconsin, Nicaragua produces coffee, sugar, and cotton.

Mexico, nearest Latin American neighbor to the United States, is almost three times as big as Texas. It has valuable deposits of silver, copper, oil, and other minerals. Most Mexicans live, however, as tillers of the soil.

The oldest institution of learning on the North American continent is the National University of Mexico, located in Mexico City. It was established in 1553—before Jamestown or Plymouth Colony were settled.

JOHN E. FLETCHER

Beltsville's Egg Sorter Amazes President Eisenhower—The machine sorts eggs by the color of their shells. Some people like white eggs, some like brown; tastes differ in different areas. Caged at the right is a Beltsville Small White Turkey, developed at the United States Agricultural Research Center to fit today's smaller ovens.

ing acres. There are 2,000 employees, 950 buildings, and 53 miles of roads. The property includes a granary, an airport, and several acres of greenhouses. Before the government bought the land, representatives were sent to look it over in 1910. They reported that the land was worn out.

"Anyone can grow a crop on good land!" roared James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. He ordered them to buy the property and show what could be done with fertilizers and modern farming methods.

Hard-working scientists soon redeemed the barren acres. The government established a laboratory, the priceless discoveries of which show the farmers of America how to raise richer harvests and hardier livestock. Because of Beltsville, the people of the United States are better fed and clothed than their grandfathers ever dreamed possible, and without the unceasing, backbreaking labor their forebears put into the land.

References—The Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland, is shown on the Society's pocket Map of Suburban Washington.

For further information, see "Beltsville Brings Science to the Farm," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for August, 1953; "Water for the World's Growing Needs," August, 1952; "Our Vegetable Travelers," August, 1949; "4-H Boys and Girls Grow More Food," November, 1948; "Greens Grow for GI's on Soilless Ascension," August, 1945; and "Texas Delta of an American Nile," January, 1939; see also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 15, 1952, "Waste 'Rain' Grows a Jungle in New Jersey"; and "New Stamp Honors 4-H Clubs' Enterprise," February 4, 1952.

UMI

Bulletin No. 4, October 5, 1953

Science Helps Farmer Produce More for Less

FARMING today has reached a peak of efficiency which tops anything seen in all the centuries man has cultivated the land. And to show off his achievements, the farmer is taking part this fall in a bumper crop of fairs and harvest festivals.

Playing a big part in this generation's agricultural advance is the American farmer, a big-time operator as far removed from the straw-chewing "Pa Kettle" type as is Barney Oldfield from a jet pilot.

To lead him along the ever-widening path of scientific farming, the American man of the soil is lucky to have the services of the government's experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland. The U. S. Agricultural Research Center, near Washington, D. C., is a leader among many stations all over the country. Each plays a part in improvements and discoveries that are revolutionizing American farming.

Animals Step out for Machines—Machinery unknown a generation ago replaces the horse-drawn plow and cultivator, the tractor puts the horse and mule out of work, and low-flying airplanes spray insecticides over fields and orchards. Machinery plants seeds from which grow fruits and vegetables never before raised in the United States.

Because of Beltsville's scientists sheep have better wool and more of it, more pigs supply greater quantities of bacon for American breakfasts, and to go with it, more chickens lay more and larger eggs.

Agriculturalists at Beltsville invented a spray bomb for killing harmful insects. They found out that chemical 2, 4-D was fatal to weeds. They carried out the first American tests of DDT. They developed the Pan America tomato, a variety of the scarlet fruit that resists wilt disease. They are now working on a new type of cotton.

The experiment station scientists are crossbreeding the best local breeds of cattle with Red Sindhis from India to produce cows that will give as much milk in the warm regions of the south as they do in cool climates. Beltsville workers have turned out hormone sprays that keep blossoms on fruit trees long after they would normally fall. This is of value when an early spring brings out the blossoms long before a planned festival, such as Washington's annual Cherry Blossom Festival or the Apple Blossom Pageant at Winchester, Virginia. These government scientists have also invented a machine that sorts eggs by electricity according to the color of their shells.

Crab Grass a Current Problem—It is possible that these experts may even discover how to do away with crab grass, that wiry pest that moves in and takes over a smooth green lawn. A new Korean grass being tested may be the long-sought lawn cover that will repel the invader.

Beltsville has produced a lily as big as a trombone bell and a pig that doesn't sunburn. But of all the wonders developed by its modest scientists, the only one to bear the name "Beltsville" is a miniature turkey. This namesake of the agricultural station was developed to fit the oven of an apartment kitchenette.

Largest experimental farm in the nation, Beltsville covers 11,000 roll-

lina's famous "Lost Colony." When a provisioning ship from England reached Roanoke Island in 1590, all members of the colony had disappeared, including Virginia Dare, first child of English parents born in the New World.

The Banks angle southward from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. At Cape Hatteras they are nearly 30 miles offshore and only 12 miles from the Gulf Stream. At the point where the cold remnants of the Arctic Current hit the warm Gulf Stream waters a fierce swirling sea heaves and foams.

Skeletons of ships wrecked on the shoals and washed ashore indicate the treachery of Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras—called "the graveyard of the Atlantic." Many U-boat sinkings during World War II inspired a new nickname for the area—Torpedo Junction.

But shipwrecks have brought blessing as well as disaster to the storm-beaten Banks—their people. Ancestors of the Bankers were, in many cases, hardy English sailors and adventurers who were cast upon the shore and who stayed and established homes in the wilderness.

Speak with Elizabethan Accents—Even today many of the Bankers speak a language closer to that of their forebears who left England in the days of Elizabeth I than to the accents of the North Carolina mainland. Their picturesque villages dot the Banks. Hatteras, the largest, boasts a population of 700.

For many years the chief occupations of the Bankers were fishing and serving as coast guards. Now that ferries, bridges, and improved roads make the Banks easily accessible, residents act as guides to game hunters and operate filling stations, tourist courts, and boarding houses.

The new park will not take in the villages. The natural primitive beauty of the region (illustration, above) will be little changed. Except for a pine and oak woods at Buxton (where the island widens to three miles), the area is nearly treeless. Some of the dunes are overgrown with beach grass and low shrubbery, others are carved by the winds into sealike ripples of golden sand.

The wildlife of the Banks will be preserved in the park. Deer, fox, and otter live in the scanty woods. Ponies and cattle run wild in the salt marshes. The ancestors of the ponies are believed to have been horses which swam ashore from Spanish galleons wrecked off the coast.

Waterfowl Winter along the Banks—The Hatteras region is a popular winter resort for migrating waterfowl. The Pea Island Wildlife Refuge, just south of Oregon Inlet, where nearly 50,000 geese and ducks spend the winter, will be a feature of the new park.

Some of North Carolina's finest bays and beaches are being made part of the park. Dolphin, amberjack, and tarpon abound in the near-by Gulf Stream. Many small lakes in the Nags Head area, 50 miles north of Hatteras, contain black bass, perch, and other fresh-water fish.

References—North Carolina's Outer Banks may be located on the Society's map of the Southeastern United States.

See also, "Exploring America's Great Sand Barrier Reef," in *The National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1947; "Tarheelia on Parade," August, 1941; "A Bit of Elizabethan England in America," December, 1933; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 3, 1952, "Carolina Banks Are Atlantic Graveyard"; "Lost Colony Makes Ready for 11th Season," May 14, 1951; "Cape Hatteras Light to Return to Service," December 19, 1949; and "Kitty Hawk Recalls Odd Sidelights," January 10, 1949.

CLIFTON ADAMS

Summer Holidays Lure Swimmers to North Carolina's Shifting Dunes—Pine trees—dwarfed and twisted by the wind—scrub oak, and clumps of beach grass and sea oats help anchor the sand. But the force of the wind which piles the dunes to 100-foot heights actually shifts the hills, slowly but constantly changing the "lay of the land" on the Outer Banks. The new National Seashore park will provide bathing beaches and picnic grounds but will seek to preserve the area's unspoiled, primitive charm.

Bulletin No. 5, October 5, 1953

North Carolina to Have First Seashore Park

THE "Graveyard of the Atlantic" is becoming one of the playgrounds of the nation. More than 30,000 acres of wild, wave-washed dunes along North Carolina's Outer Banks are now being purchased to create the first national seashore park in the United States.

An 80-mile section of these slim, sandy islands which fence in the coast and sounds of North Carolina for 320 miles will be known as the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area.

As soon as the land has been acquired, the National Park Service will develop parking areas, picnic grounds, bathing beaches, and other recreational facilities. The park will extend south from Whalebone Junction at the southern boundary of Nags Head, to Ocracoke Inlet.

Just north of the new park site, at Kill Devil Hill, Orville and Wilbur Wright made their flight in the first successful heavier-than-air machine, on December 17, 1903. This year a special celebration marks the 50th anniversary of the event that made the world a neighborhood.

Site of Lost Colony—To the west of the park lies Roanoke Island where the great sea captains of the first Queen Elizabeth's reign—Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Richard Grenville, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins—first raised the English flag on American soil. There also was planted, in 1585, the first English settlement in America. This became North Caro-

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

Round-the-Clock Traffic through the Suez Canal Is Directed from a Palatial Domed and Columned Office Nearly Surrounded by Water

Like a floating palace, the Suez Canal Company's offices seem to rise from the waters of Port Said harbor at the Mediterranean end of the "desert ditch." In 1870, the year following the canal's opening, fewer than 500 vessels transited the new waterway. In 1952, the number broke all records. A procession of more than 12,000 ships demonstrated the need of Western nations for the raw materials of Eastern lands, and the Orient's demand for products of Europe and America. Through Suez from the United States travel chemical products, automobiles, machinery, grain, and coal; the countries of the East send westward such tropical produce as rubber, jute, and tea (Bulletin No. 2).